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RESEARCH REPORT

Women Who Sexually Offend: A Profile and Program Outcome Study

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Women Who Sexually Offend: A Profile and Program Outcome Study

Kayla A. Wanamaker

Dena Derkzen

Chelsea De Moor

&

Kaitlyn Wardrop

Correctional Service of Canada

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Executive Summary

Key words: *women sexual offenders, women offenders, sexual offending, correctional programming, program outcomes*

Women sex offenders (WSOs) make up a small proportion of any offender population. Given the gravity of the criminal offence and the impact on victims, understanding the characteristics and criminogenic needs of WSOs is important in order to design and implement appropriate interventions. The Women Sex Offender Program (WSOP) is offered as part of Correctional Service Canada's (CSC's) Continuum of Care. The program consists of modules that target past negative behaviour, beliefs and personal standards, management of emotions, communication, goal attainment, community functioning, relationships, and sexuality.

The aims of the current study were: (1) to expand on previous research by examining the profile of WSOs, including demographic information, background history, offence and sentence characteristics, and risk/need information, and outcomes on release, and (2) to assess the treatment gains for those completing the WSOP and examine their outcomes on release. All WSOs under the supervision of CSC between January 2000 and December 2017 were included in the study (n = 117). Program outcome was examined for a subsample of WSOs (n = 33) who completed the WSOP as well as a battery of self-report measures between 2010 and 2017.

Results indicated that WSOs were typically in their 30s, White, and had less than a high school diploma. The average sentence length was just over three and half years. Victim information indicated that over a quarter of women offenders committed a sexual offence against a family member. Approximately 86% of victims were children. Over half of the sample had more than one victim, most of whom were female children. The majority of WSOs were assessed as high-risk and typically demonstrated high-need in the personal/emotional domain and the family/marital domain. For all WSOs released (n = 87), 15% returned to custody prior to warrant expiry (average follow-up = 12 months); one for a new offence. Post-warrant expiry, 18% of 72 women had at least one new reconviction based on CPIC files (average follow-up = 57 months); two were for sexual offences, six for violent offences, and seven were for non-violent offences.

Completion rates for the WSOP were 82%. Those who completed the WSOP demonstrated increased emotional regulation, goal-oriented behaviour, self-efficacy, and problem-solving skills, and evidenced reduced loneliness, and fewer cognitive distortions and impulse control difficulties. Participants reported they were highly satisfied with the WSOP. Rate of return to custody prior to warrant expiry for program completers who were released (n = 28; average follow-up 12.5 months) was 10.7%; no returns for a new offence. Post warrant expiry (n = 21) one woman returned to custody; this was for a sexual offence (average follow-up 22 months).

This research highlighted the characteristics and needs of WSOs as a foundation for designing appropriate interventions. The results demonstrated that participation in the WSOP is associated with treatment gains. Additional research focusing on the outcomes of WSOP participation across sex offender typologies and using a larger sample size would allow more definite evidence of the effectiveness of the WSOP intervention in reducing recidivism.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements ii

Executive Summary iii

List of Tables v

List of Appendices vi

Introduction 1

Method 5

- Participants 5
- Measures 5
- Analytic Approach 10

Results 11

- Part I: Update of the Profile of Women Sex Offenders in Federal Custody 11
- Part II: An assessment of the Women Sex Offender Program (WSOP) 16

Discussion 24

- Women who Sexually Offend 24
- Limitations and Future Research 27

Conclusions 27

References 28

List of Tables

Table 1. *Demographic Characteristics: Age, Ethnicity, and Marital Status (n = 117)* 12

Table 2. *Sex Offence Victim Information* 13

Table 3. *Ratings of Risk, Need, Motivation, Reintegration Potential, Accountability, and Engagement at Intake* 14

Table 4. *Demographic Information of WSO's in the WSOP* 18

Table 5. *Changes in Assessment Measures' Scores from Pre- to Post-WSOP* 20

Table 6. *URICA Stage Increase or Decrease Pre- to Post-Program* 21

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Supplementary Results 32
Appendix B: Participant Feedback Results 39

Introduction

Women make up a small percentage of the offender population; in particular, there are very few women convicted for sexual offences. Estimates of the proportion of women who are sex offenders vary substantially based on the sources of the data. For instance, a meta-analysis conducted by Cortoni, Babchishin, and Rat (2017) found that the proportion of sexual offenders who are women ranged from 0.4% to 6.8% with the meta-analytic average of 2.2%. However, self-reported victim data suggest a higher prevalence rate of women sex offenders (WSOs), with a meta-analytic average of 11.6% (Cortoni et al., 2017). In fact, some self-report victim data indicate up to a 58% prevalence rate (Denov, 2003). In Canada, a study on federally sentenced women estimated that 1% of women offender population were sex offenders (Allenby, Taylor, Cossette, and Fortin, 2012)

Research has typically found very low recidivism rates for WSOs with rates cited between 1.5 to 1.8% for new sexual offences (average 6.5-year follow-up period and 5-year follow-up period, respectively; Cortoni, Hanson, & Coache, 2010; Sandler & Freeman, 2009), 9% for new violent (including sexual) offences, and 23.5% for any new offence again, using an average follow-up period of 6.5 years (Cortoni et al., 2010). Although research focusing on WSOs in Canada are limited, for all sex offenders who were released from federal custody in Canada, the rate of return to custody within one year and prior to warrant expiry was 18% (Stewart, Nolan, & Rubenfeld, 2016). Unfortunately, this rate was determined using a mixed sample of men and women sex offenders. Research is needed to determine recidivism rates of WSOs who are released from federal custody in Canada.

Although this population is small, given the gravity of the criminal offence and the impact on victims, it is important to study WSOs. In particular, there is a need for research assessing their psychological profiles and the risk factors that should be targeted in treatment (Elliott, Eldridge, Ashfield, & Beech, 2010). Understanding the potential gender differences in sexual offending behaviour can enhance reintegration efforts (Allenby et al., 2012).

Characteristics of WSOs and their patterns of offending

Several studies have detailed the characteristics of women who sexually offend. Lewis and Stanley (2000), looking at a sample of WSOs from the United States, found that they were

typically young, single, White women who were employed at the time of their offence. Many had mental health concerns with 67% reporting spending time at an outpatient psychiatric clinic, and a third reporting a past history of suicide attempts. Other studies noted that a history of childhood maltreatment and household dysfunction were common—including past sexual, physical and emotional abuse and neglect (Gillespie et al., 2015; Levenson, Willis, & Prescott, 2015; Nathan & Ward, 2002). Additionally, many WSOs had co-accused who were involved in the sexual offence—most often a romantic partner. Notably, Gillespie and colleagues (2015) found that among women who offended on their own, many presented negative mood states, abusive fantasies, and exhibited a greater need for intimacy, power, or dominance than women who offended with a co-accused.

In the Canadian federal offender population, Allenby et al. (2012) found that among the 58 WSOs included in their profile, most were between the ages of 30 and 49 years (63.8%), White (74.1%), either single (36.2%) or married/common-law (39.7%), and had less than a high school education (69.1%). On average, they were serving sentences of 3.7 years (*SD* = 2 years, range = 2 to 12 years). Approximately 72% of WSOs committed their offence(s) alongside at least one accomplice, who were predominately male (82%) and most likely to be the offender's partner (63%). Most WSOs (57.9%) were found to only have one victim; however, 22.8% had two victims, and 19.4% had three or more victims. The largest proportion of victims (36%) were adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17, while (28%) were identified as children between the ages of five and 11. Further, most of these victims (71%) were female and were not directly related (i.e., extra-familial) to the offender (63%).

A substantial body of literature exists regarding the development and application of typologies of offenders implicated in sexual offending. This literature will be reviewed in detail in a 2018 CSC report, *A validation of four pathways to female sexual offending* (Wanamaker, Derkzen, & De Moor, 2018).

WSO Treatment Needs

Allenby and colleagues (2012) examined the specific risk[1] and criminogenic needs[2] (see

[1] CSC measures static risk by assessing criminal history, offence severity, sex offence history.
[2] Criminogenic needs are also referred to as dynamic risk factors and are measured by an analysis and assessment of seven domains including: employment/education, family/marital, associates/social interaction, substance use, community functioning, personal/emotional orientation, and attitude.

Commissioner's Directive (CD) 705-6 for more information) of women in CSC custody who sexually offend. Overall, they found that 49% of their sample was classified as high-risk and 37.3% were classified as moderate-risk; 71.9% had a high overall need rating and 28.1% had a moderate overall need rating. The majority of WSOs had considerable need in the family/marital domain (71.9%) and just over half of the sample had some employment/education needs. Almost all had considerable personal/emotional needs (91.2%) which included difficulty solving interpersonal problems, limited assertion skills, difficulty coping with stress, limited ability to identify consequences and generate choices, impulsive behaviour, and poor problem recognition skills. Over 50% of the sample reported being a victim of spousal abuse, negative parental relations, and/or childhood abuse.

Elliott and colleagues (2010) reported similar findings in their analysis of WSO risk factors among 43 women convicted of sexual offences in the United Kingdom. Specifically, they found that 67% of the sample reported some form of abuse, 51% reported parental rejection or neglect, and 49% reported having a poor attachment to their primary caregiver in childhood. Further, 74% of the sample reported previously being in an exploitative or abusive relationship. Almost half of the sample (49%) reported problems dealing with negative emotions, and approximately 70% displayed cognitive distortions related to either the nature of harm of their offence or related to viewing children as sexual beings. Overall, there are clear commonalities among WSOs throughout the international literature, including personal/emotional deficits and negative childhood experiences; however, more research is needed, in particular it is important to examine how these factors relate to correctional treatment outcomes and whether effectively targeting these factors translates into significant treatment gains for offenders.

Overview of the Women's Sex Offender Program at CSC

The Women Sex Offender Program (WSOP) is part of CSC's Continuum of Care and the Circle of Care (for Indigenous women offenders). It is designed for individual delivery, however, whenever possible it should be delivered in a group setting. Importantly, a woman is considered to have sexually offended if she has been convicted of a sexual offence, been convicted of a non-sexual offence for which there was sexual motivation and/or, admitted to a sexual offence for which she has not been convicted (CSC, 2002). The main goals of the WSOP are to: 1) teach women to identify the factors that influence their offences, and 2) teach women how to deal more effectively with these factors in order to reduce reoffending and increase the likelihood of

leading pro-social, satisfying lives. The program is delivered by trained correctional program officers or Indigenous correctional program officers with the help of a trained WSOP psychologist, making up a multidisciplinary support team. The WSOP is comprised of seven sex offender specific modules—each comprised of multiple sessions that are 2.5 hours in length. There is a total of 59 sessions delivered at a frequency of 4 to 6 sessions per week (including individual contact sessions). The final session for each module focuses on having the participants develop a personal self-management plan to improve their ability to manage high-risk situations that could lead to re-offending.

The seven modules include: 1) Context of offending: increases awareness of the context of offending, identifies past negative behaviour, and identifies strengths and goals for the future; 2) Beliefs and personal standards: introduces a model to help restructure person beliefs that support sexual offending, and teaches participants to identify distortions and replace with helpful/appropriate thoughts; 3) Emotion management: examines how offending patterns may be linked to management of emotions and allows participants to practice skills to regulate their behaviours; 4) Sexuality: guides understanding of healthy sexual behaviour through understanding sex, sexuality, intimacy, and healthy boundaries; 5) Communication: aimed at empowering participants by regulating behaviour using skills that will assist in goal achievement and healthy communication; 6) Relationships: concepts linked to domestic abuse and developing healthy relationships; and 7) Community functioning: allows participants to reflect on their self, lifestyle, and choices they made and encourages participants to be independent and personally responsible for their own well-being.

Current Study

The current study is divided into two parts. The goal of Part I is to expand on the previous research conducted by Allenby et al. (2012) in CSC by examining the profile of all WSOs including demographic information, background history, offending and sentence characteristics, victim characteristics, and risk/need information and release outcomes. The goal of Part II is to assess offender change in skills and attitudes pre- and post-program participation in the WSOP, and post-program community outcomes for those who have been released.

Method

Participants

The selection of the current sample was based on a definition of women sexual offenders (WSO) developed by Correctional Service Canada (CSC) as part of the assessment and treatment protocol for women who sexually offend. More specifically, a woman is considered to have sexually offended if she has:

a) been convicted of a sexual offence;

b) been convicted of a non-sexual offence for which there was sexual motivation; and/or,

c) admitted to a sexual offence for which she has not been convicted (CSC, 2002).

According to this definition, prostitution and prostitution-related offences are not considered to be sexual offences. All women offenders falling into one of the aforementioned categories and under the supervision of CSC (i.e., incarcerated or in the community) between January 2000 and December 2017 were included in the analyses for the profile piece of this study. In total, 117 WSOs were included in these analyses.

The second part of this study focused on participants' outcomes. A subsample of 33 representing WSOs who had participated in the Women Sex Offender Program (WSOP) and had completed the pre- and post- assessment battery between the years 2010 and 2017 were included in the analysis of intermediate outcomes. A total of 40 women were included in the analysis of pre-warrant expiry returns to custody and post-warrant expiry release recidivism (see Figure 1A in Appendix A), as they had completed the WSOP.

Measures

Offender profile information. Information on the participants was obtained from the Offender Management System (OMS), a comprehensive electronic record on all federal offenders. Information retrieved included: offender demographics (e.g., marital status, age); offence details and characteristics, intake assessment (e.g., levels of risk and need) and, brief information pertaining to the women's social backgrounds and histories.

Offender Intake Assessment. Upon admission to federal custody, the Offender Intake Assessment (OIA) collects information on offender's criminal history (e.g., offence, sentencing) and other important socio-demographic information (e.g., dynamic needs, mental health, security, etc.) to inform the offender's correctional plan (see CD 705-6 for more information).

The following measures will be examined: Dynamic Factor Identification and Analysis (DFIA: Brown & Motiuk, 2005) and the Dynamic Factor Identification and Analysis – Revised (DFIA-R; Stewart, Wardrop, Wilton, Thompson, Derkzen, & Motiuk, 2017); Static Factor Assessment (Helmus & Forrester, 2014); offender engagement; offender accountability; motivation to participate in the correctional plan; reintegration potential; and, responsivity factors.

Dynamic Factor Identification and Analysis (DFIA) and the Dynamic Factor Identification and Analysis – Revised (DFIA-R). One component of the OIA is the Dynamic Factors Identification and Analysis-Revised (DFIA-R; Stewart et al., 2017), a revised version of the Dynamic Factor Identification Analysis (Brown & Motiuk, 2005) completed in 2009, which evaluates an offender's level of dynamic need in seven domains: employment/education, family/marital, associates, substance use, community functioning personal/emotional orientation, and attitudes. These domains are assessed through the completion of 100 dichotomous indicators rated as "present" or "absent". Approximately one-third of the current sample were assessed using the DFIA (35%) and the remaining two-thirds were assessed using the DFIA-R (65%). The tool has been shown to reliably predict outcomes across offender groups (Stewart et al., 2017)

Static factor assessment (SFA). Another assessment tool within the OIA is the Static Factor Assessment (SFA) which assesses an offender's level of static risk. This assessment tool examines the criminal history record, offence severity record, and sex offence history checklist, and consist of individual indicators that are scored as either "present" or "absent". The overall rating of the SFA has demonstrated significant relationships with community outcomes including revocations without offence, readmissions with any offence, and readmissions with a violent offence across offender groups (Helmus & Forrester, 2014).

Engagement. The engagement flag indicates whether the offender is willing to actively participate in their correctional plan (yes/no rating). It takes into account whether the offender demonstrates respect by behaving and following the rules while incarcerated and/or while being supervised in the community (CSC, 2015).

Accountability. The accountability rating indicates the degree to which offenders take responsibility for their actions and considers their level of involvement and willingness to complete the requirements of their correctional plan. The accountability rating also assesses offenders' attitudes, behaviours and levels of insight and offenders are given ratings of either low, moderate or high accountability (see CD 705-6 for descriptions of each rating).

Motivation. The motivation rating reflects the extent to which offenders are willing to change their behaviour and acknowledgement that a problem exists (CSC, 2015). It takes into consideration the offender's feelings of responsibility, impact of their behaviours on their life, their ability to enforce change (based on skills and knowledge) and evidence of willingness to change in the past (CSC, 2015). Offenders are given ratings of either low, moderate or high motivation (see CD 705-6 for descriptions of each rating).

Research on the Engagement, Accountability and Motivation assessment has recently indicated that engagement and motivation components were predictive of offender outcomes (Mathias & Wormith, 2017).

Reintegration potential. Reintegration potential (Gobeil, Keown, Gileno, Cousineau, Farrell MacDonald, & Ternes, 2014) is used to assess the risk an offender poses to the community when making decisions regarding his or her required level of intervention or when being considered for conditional release (CSC, 2003). For women offenders, this rating is based on an assessment of the Custody Rating Scale, and both the Dynamic (i.e., overall needs) and Static (i.e., overall risk) Factors Ratings (CSC, 2007). Reintegration potential can be updated throughout women's sentences based on parole officers' perception of changes in a woman's likelihood of successful community reintegration.

Responsivity flag. The responsivity flag indicates whether factors (e.g., learning disabilities, mental health and attention problems, language barriers) are present that could inhibit the completion of their correctional programming (yes/no rating).

Intermediate outcomes measures - Assessment battery. An assessment battery of self-report measures was given to all WSOP participants prior to commencing the program and again upon completion. The battery contained standardized measures selected for the purpose of assessing various constructs that map onto the modules of the WSOP, with some measures being adapted for use on a women offender sample. Several measures used in the WSOP were previously used in other research assessing women's correctional programs, these include: Social Problem Solving Inventory (SPSI); University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA); Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR); and the Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE). For further detail regarding these measures please see Harris, Thompson, and Derkzen (2015). Key measures used specifically in the WSOP are described in detail below.

Experiences in Close Relationships Scale (ECRS). This self-report measure (ECRS;

Brennan, Clark, & Shaver, 1998) is used to assess the construct of adult attachment. It consists of 36 items (e.g., "Just when my partner starts to get close to me I find myself pulling away") that are rated on a 7-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 7 (*strongly agree*). Two subscale scores of attachment are calculated—the anxiety scale and the avoidance scale. These scores are calculated by averaging the responses to the specific items that fall under those scales (although it is important to note that there are reverse-scored items). Those who score high on avoidance tend to find discomfort with intimacy and seek independence, whereas those who score high on anxiety tend to fear rejection and abandonment. Overall, research has found that the ECRS is a valid and reliable measure (Lopez & Gormley, 2002; Vogel & Wei, 2005). The current study has found that the anxiety scale has strong internal consistency, with an alpha of .85, and the avoidance scale has acceptable internal consistency with an alpha of .65.

Revised UCLA Loneliness Scale. The Revised UCLA Loneliness Scale (Russell, Peplau, & Cutrona, 1980) is used to measure an individual's subjective feelings of loneliness and feelings of social isolation (e.g., "I have a lot in common with the people around me"). The scale consists of 20 items (of which 10 are positively worded and 10 are negatively worded) and responses are rated on a four-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (*Never*) to 4 (*Often*). Half of the items are reverse-scored and to create a total score, all items are summed whereby higher scores indicate more loneliness. Studies suggest that the Revised UCLA Loneliness scale is valid and reliable (Russell, Cutrona, Rose, & Yurko, 1984; Russell et al., 1980). This measure has demonstrated adequate to good internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha of .67 for the pre-assessment and .75 for the post-assessment in the current study.

Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS). The Difficulties in Emotional Regulation Scale (DERS; Gratz & Roemer, 2004) is used to assess multiple aspects of emotion dysregulation. The scale is comprised of six subscales, including non-acceptance of emotional responses (Non-acceptance; e.g., "When I'm upset, I feel guilty for feeling that way"), difficulties engaging in goal directed behaviour (Goals; e.g., "When I'm upset, I have difficulty concentrating"), impulse control difficulties (Impulse; e.g., "When I'm upset, I lose control over my behaviours"), lack of emotional awareness (Awareness; e.g., "I am attentive to my feelings"), limited access to emotion regulation strategies (Strategies; e.g., "When I'm upset, I believe that I'll end up feeling very depressed"), and lack of emotional clarity (Clarity; e.g., "I have difficulty making sense out of my emotions"). Items are measured on a 5 point Likert-scale ranging from 1

(*Almost never*) to 5 (*Almost always*). A total score is calculated by summing the subscales. The DERS has been used with various populations and has extensive empirical support demonstrating that it is a valid and reliable measure (Victor & Klonsky, 2016). For the current sample, the measure has demonstrated good internal consistency for the majority of subscales with Cronbach's alphas ranging from .73 to .91 for the pre-assessment subscales, and .78 to .94 for the post-assessment. However, the lack of emotional clarity scale was found to have poor reliability for both the pre-assessment (.30) and the post-assessment (.27). Further, the difficulty engaging subscale had poor reliability for the post-assessment (.55). Finally, the total scores also had good internal consistency at both the pre- (.87) and post-program (.86) assessments.

Bumby RAPE Scale (BRS). The Bumby RAPE Scale (BRS; Bumby, 1996) measures the cognitive distortions of men who sexually assault children and women. The scale is composed of 36 items scored on a 4-point Likert scale from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 4 (*strongly agree*). To create the total score, items are summed with higher scores indicating a higher acceptance of rape-related cognitive distortions. In this case, the scale was adapted for use on a sample of women who sexually assaulted children and adults by altering the language to reflect female pronouns. It is important to note that simply changing the pronouns of the items may not be sufficient to make the items relevant to women. While no research has assessed the utility of the BRS with WSOs, the current study found strong internal consistency of the BRS with a Cronbach alpha of .94 for the pre-assessment and .90 for the post-assessment. Further research is needed on the validation of this tool with WSOs.

Bumby MOLEST Scale (BMS). The Bumby MOLEST Scale (BMS; Bumby, 1996) measures the cognitive distortions of men who sexually assault children and women. The scale is composed of 38 items scored on a 4-point Likert scale from 1 (*strongly disagree*) to 4 (*strongly agree*). To create the total score, items are summed with higher scores indicating a higher acceptance of molestation-related cognitive distortions. In this case, the scale was adapted for use on a sample of women who sexually assaulted children and adults by altering the language to reflect female pronouns. Again, it is important to note that simply changing the pronouns of the items may not be sufficient enough to make the items relevant to women. While no research has assessed the utility of the BMS with WSOs, the current study demonstrated strong internal consistency with a Cronbach alpha of .91 for the pre-assessment and .81 for the post-assessment. Further research is needed on the validation of this tool with WSOs.

Longer-term outcome measures. In addition to offender change in skills from pre- to post-program, returns to custody prior to warrant expiry date (WED), as well as provincial and federal reconviction rates post-WED, were examined.

Pre-WED Returns to Custody. These data were extracted from the OMS database for all offenders who returned to federal custody as of January 21st, 2018. All returns to custody (revocation with, or without, a new offence) were considered. In addition, returns to custody with a new offence, (including returns to custody for a violent offence, or returns to custody for a sex offence) were examined.

Post-WED Recidivism. Post-warrant expiry recidivism was coded from Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) data by a trained research assistant. First sexual offence, violent offence, and non-violent offence post-WED (provincially or federally as of February 8th, 2018) were examined as well as sentence type and follow-up time.

Analytic Approach

Analyses Specific to Part I – Update of the Profile of Women Offenders at CSC. All WSOs who were under federal jurisdiction between January 2000 and December 2017 were included in the profile analyses. Data were collected for all participants from CSC's offender management system (OMS)[3] by automated extraction. The information describing the women's demographic, sentence, offending characteristics as well as their criminogenic risk and need will be presented using frequencies or prevalence rates.

Analyses Specific to Part II– Assessing Outcomes Related to the WSOP. This section will provide descriptive information on various outcomes post-completion of the WSOP. The WSOP was delivered at the six regional women's federal institutions: Fraser Valley Institution (FVI); Edmonton Institution for Women (EIFW); Grand Valley Institution for Women (GVI); Joliette Institution; Okimaw Ohci Healing Lodge; and Nova Institution for Women. Program assessment data were collected between 2010 and 2017. Participants completed the program assessment battery prior to engaging in the program and again upon program completion. Once completed, program facilitators mailed the hard copy assessments to the Research Branch. The assessment responses were then manually entered into a database in SPSS (IBM, 2012).

[3] All information regarding offender sentences to federal facilities is retained in the Offender Management System (OMS) at CSC. This information is used to inform many decisions related to offenders within the federal correctional system.

Due to the small sample size of women who completed the WSOP and who completed assessment batteries (n = 33), both partially completed (i.e., pre-test assessment only) and fully completed batteries were included in the psychometric analyses. In order to identify treatment gains, repeated measures t-test analyses were conducted to compare mean scores of pre- and post-assessment measures and Cohen's d effect sizes were calculated to examine the magnitude of the difference.

Results

The results are presented in two parts. Part I focuses on examining the profiles of all women sex offenders (WSOs) in federal custody (N = 117) including their demographic characteristics, their sentence and offence characteristics, victim information, need information, and outcome information. Part II focuses on assessing the participants (n = 33) in the Women Sex Offender Program (WSOP). Specifically, this part of the results is broken down into three main areas: 1) offender change on a variety of outcomes assessed pre- and post-WSOP completion, 2) participant satisfaction with the WSOP, and 3) offender re-offence information post-program completion.

Part I: Update of the Profile of Women Sex Offenders in Federal Custody

Demographic characteristics. Table 1 presents demographic information pertaining to the age, ethnicity, and marital status of the women. The average age at admission for the sample was 38 years with the largest proportion WSOs being in their 30s (38%). Two-thirds of WSOs identified as White, and around 20% identified as Indigenous. Relative to the general population of women offenders incarcerated in Canada, WSOs had a slightly greater proportion of White offenders (68% versus 54%) and a lower proportion of Indigenous offenders (21% versus 33%; Public Safety Canada, 2012). Approximately one-third of WSOs were single or married/common law and just over half did not have a high school diploma.

Sentence and offence characteristics. All women in the sample were serving a determinate sentence. The average sentence length was 43 months (range 24 to 120 months) with just over one-third of women serving a sentence of three years or less. Virtually all of the women were convicted for a sex-related offence on their first term, which includes sexual abuse, sexual

assault, sexual exploitation, sexual interference, sexual touching, and invite to sexual touching. The remaining women were convicted of assault.

Table 1

Demographic Characteristics: Age, Ethnicity, and Marital Status (N = 117)

Demographic Variable	Percent (*n*)
Age at Admission	
< 29	22.3 (26)
30 – 39	37.6 (44)
40 – 49	23.9 (28)
50 +	16.2 (19)
Ethnicity	
White	67.5 (79)
Indigenous[a]	20.5 (24)
Other[b]	12.0 (14)
Marital Status[c]	
Single	39.3 (46)
Married / Common-law	35.0 (41)
Divorced / Separated / Widowed	22.2 (26)
Completed high school	46.2 (54)

Note. $N = 117$. [a]Indigenous includes Native American Indian, Métis, and Inuit.
[b]Other includes South Asian, South-East Asian, Multiracial, Black, Chinese, and Other.
[c]unknown marital status for $n = 4$ (3.5%)

Victim information. Victim information was available for 111 (94.9%) of the WSOs in the sample (see Table 2). Just over a quarter of women offenders committed a sexual offence against a member of their family, which is higher than what has been reported in samples of predominately male Canadian federal sex offenders (e.g., Stewart et al., (2016) reported 20% of the sample committed an incest-type offence). Approximately 86% of victims were children, which is also much higher than what is reported in samples of predominately male Canadian federal sex offenders (e.g., Stewart et al., (2016) reported that 35% of their sample committed child molestation). Almost half of the sample had only one victim and most victims were female (many of which were female child victims). The proportion of WSOs who had male victims was

higher than the proportion of male Canadian federal sex offenders reported in Stewart et al. (2016).

Table 2

Sex Offence Victim Information

Offence and victim Information	Total $n = 111$[a] % (*n*)
Type	
Incest	28.8 (32)
Child molestation	13.5 (15)
Number of victims	
1	46.8 (52)
2	17.1 (19)
3+	18.9 (21)
Female victim	60.3 (67)
Male victim	36.0 (40)
Child Victims[b]	
Female child victim	54.9 (61)
Male child victim	31.5 (35)
Adult Victims[c]	
Adult female victim	9.9 (11)
Adult male victim	7.2 (8)

Note. Percentages were calculated using the total *n* available (excluding missing values).
[a]Approximately 5% of WSOs were missing victim information
[b]Child victims include individuals aged 17 years and younger
[c]Adult victims include individuals aged 18 years and older

Offender intake assessment. Initial offender security level could be determined for 94% of the WSOs in our sample. Just under three-quarters of the women were initially placed in medium security (73%), while a quarter were initially placed in minimum security (26%).

Table 3 presents the distribution in ratings of risk, need, motivation, reintegration potential, accountability, and engagement. Overall results indicated that at intake, more than half of the sample presented with high static risk and dynamic need[4]. In comparison to the overall

[4] CSC measures static risk by assessing criminal history, offence severity, sex offence history. Dynamic risk is measured by an analysis and assessment of seven domains (criminogenic need domains) including: employment/education, family/marital, associates/social interaction, substance use, community functioning, personal/emotional orientation, and attitude.

women offender population in federal custody (n = 1,368), a higher proportion of WSOs were deemed high on dynamic risk (68.5% vs. 58.9%; see Stewart et al., 2017). Over half the sample presented with moderate levels for motivation, reintegration potential, accountability level and were considered to be engaged in their correctional plan. Approximately one-third of the women were flagged for having responsivity issues.

Table 3

Ratings of Risk, Need, Motivation, Reintegration Potential, Accountability, and Engagement at Intake

Variable	**Percent (n)**
Static Risk (n = 111)	
Low or Moderate	46.8 (52)
High	53.2 (59)
Dynamic Risk (n = 111)	
Low or Moderate	31.5 (35)
High	68.5 (76)
Motivation Level (n = 111)	
Low	12.6 (14)
Moderate	64.9 (72)
High	22.5 (25)
Reintegration Potential (n = 111)	
Low	29.7 (33)
Moderate	60.4 (67)
High	9.9 (11)
Accountability Level (n = 89)	
Low	23.6 (21)
Moderate	59.5 (53)
High	16.9 (15)
Engagement Flag (n = 89)	
No	20.2 (18)
Yes	79.8 (71)
Responsivity Flag (N = 89)	
No	62.9 (56)
Yes	37.1 (33)

Note. Missing information ranged from 6 to 28 women across variables.

A detailed breakdown of the seven criminogenic need areas is provided in Tables A1 and A2, Appendix A. The personal/emotional needs domain was the domain most frequently rated as considerable or high need (80% of WSOs). Over half of the women were rated considerable or high-need in the family/marital domain and employment/education domains. Substance use was also a key need (over 40%). In Table A2, in Appendix A, we draw comparisons in DFIA-R domain scores between the WSO sample and the overall women offender sample in federal custody (rates for the full women offender sample are taken from Stewart et al., 2017). The largest discrepancy between WSOs and the general women offender population was in the personal/emotional need domain, whereby WSOs demonstrated much higher need than the general women offender population. WSOs also evidenced higher need in the family/marital and associates domain. In contrast, WSOs demonstrated less need in the substance use and employment/education domains. Unfortunately, we could not compare need domains to the original DFIA as some of the items used to assess the various constructs within the DFIA and DFIA-R differ. The indicators within the personal/emotional and the family/marital domains are further discussed.

Personal/emotional need indicators. The indicators within the personal/emotional domain point to areas that could potentially be targeted for treatment. For example, most WSOs are assessed as having difficulties in the following areas: unaware of consequences, unable to link the consequences to actions, unable to generate choices, difficulty solving interpersonal problems, difficulty coping with stress, and limited assertion skills. Other common issues in the domain include the inability to recognize problems, limited empathy skills, and problematic or deviant sexual attitudes (see Table A3, in Appendix A).

Family/marital need indicators. The indicators in the family/marital domain demonstrated that most WSOs had negative or dysfunctional parental relationships during childhood, have had problematic intimate relations or sexual problems that affect their relationship, and had been victims of spousal abuse. Other common issues identified were history of abuse, difficulties handling parenting responsibilities, and having formal investigations of child abuse and neglect (see Table A4, in Appendix A).

Pre-warrant expiry (WED) returns to custody. Two outcomes were assessed in the current study: 1) returns to custody prior to warrant expiry[5], and 2) any new provincial or federal

[5] includes revocations with or without a new offence during community supervision period (from release to warrant

warrant of committal after the previous federal sentence has expired[6]. Results indicated that 27 women had not yet been released, two women were released due to warrant expiry, and one woman was released on a court ordered release. As such, any return to federal custody before warrant expiry was based on 87 WSOs (of which 45 had completed treatment).

Approximately 58% of these 87 women were released on statutory release[7], 36% were released on day parole, 6% were released on full parole, and one woman was on a long-term supervision order. The average followed period in the community was 12 months and ranged from less than 1 month to 28 months. Overall, 13 WSOs (15%) returned to custody—however, only one WSO was revoked with a new offence (which was not deemed violent or sexual in nature). The remaining WSOs returned to custody due to revocation without an offence. For the women who returned to custody, the average number of months to return was 5.6 months and ranged from 2 to 13 months (Median = 5 months).

Post-WED recidivism outcomes. CPIC information was available for 72 of the 117 WSOs from the current sample.[8] The average follow-up time was 57 months and ranged from 0 to 168 months from warrant expiry to either first offence or CPIC information extraction date (February 8th, 2018). In total, 13 of the 72 women committed a new offence (18%), and the average time to first re-offence was 33 months, ranging from 0 to 82 months. Two of these new offences were sexual in nature, 6 were violent offences, and 7 were non-violent offences.[9] Further, these offences resulted in a custodial sentence for 9 of the 13 women (69%), and the remainder received either a fine or suspended sentence and probation.

Part II: Outcomes of Participants in the Women Sex Offender Program (WSOP)

Of the 117 WSOs in the current sample, a total of 55 women were enrolled in a sex offender treatment program. Of these 55 women, 45 (82 %) completed treatment (which

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expiry date [WED]).

[6] Any new conviction (provincial or federal) post-WED was coded from Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) data. This excludes any returns that may have occurred during conditional release.

[7] In Canada, offenders can receive three forms of conditional release: Day and full parole are both forms of discretionary release. Day parole provides the opportunity to participate in on-going community-based activities while typically residing at a correctional institution or community residence (CSC, 2012). On full parole, offenders must abide by conditions designed to reduce re-offending, while reporting regularly to a parole supervisor (CSC, 2012) and typically follows successful completion of day parole. Statutory Release is a mandatory release by law that requires offenders with determinate sentences to serve the final third of their sentence in the community under supervision and conditions of release similar to those imposed on offenders released on full parole (CSC, 2012).

[8] CPIC information not available for those who have not reached their post-warrant expiry date (n = 43)

[9] Note, these are not mutually exclusive categories; women could have recidivated in multiple categories of offences.

included successful completion of the program or attending all program sessions), that was either the WSOP (40) or a comparable sex offender program[10] (5) (see Figure A1, Appendix A). The following section on intermediate outcomes focuses exclusively on the 33 WSOs who had completed (or partially-completed) psychometric assessment battery results.[11] The following section on pre-WED returns to custody and post-WED recidivism outcomes focuses on the 40 WSOs who had completed the WSOP program.

Demographic characteristics. The average age at admission for this sub-sample of WSOs who completed the WSOP was 37 years and ranged from 21 to 61 years of age (see Table 4). Two-thirds of these WSOs identified as White and just under a quarter identified as Indigenous, which was comparable to the overall WSO sample. This subsample of WSOs were mainly single or divorced/separated/widowed. This subsample was less likely to be married or in a common-law relationship than the overall WSO sample. One-third of this subsample of WSOs had less than a high school diploma; a lower proportion than the overall WSO sample.

[10] This includes the National Sex Offender Program for Women and the National Sex Offender Maintenance program

[11] Notably, an additional 14 women completed a sex offender program other than the Women Sex Offender Program (WSOP), including the National Sex Offender program for women or the National Sex Offender Maintenance program for women.

Table 4

Demographic Information of WSO's in the WSOP

Demographic Variable	Percent (*n*)
Age at Admission	
< 20 – 29	18.2 (6)
30 – 39	45.5 (15)
40 +	36.3 (12)
Ethnicity	
White	66.7 (22)
Indigenous[a]	24.2 (8)
Marital Status[b]	
Single	39.4 (13)
Married / Common-law	18.2 (6)
Divorced / Separated / Widowed	30.3 (10)
Completed high school	63.6 (21)

Note. $N = 33$. [a]Indigenous includes Native American Indian, Métis, and Inuit.
[b]unknown marital status for $n = 4$ (12.1%)

Sentence and offence characteristics. All women were serving a determinate sentence and the average sentence length was 3.4 years and ranged from 2 to 8 years. A large proportion (43%) of sentence lengths were for 3 years or less. All but two women had been convicted for a sex-related offence on their first term, which includes sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual interference, sexual touching, and invite to sexual touching. Just over 80% of this subsample of WSOs were first placed in medium security, and just over 15% were first placed in minimum security.

Program Outcome Information

Three program outcomes were examined—change in offender attitudes and skills, offender satisfaction with the program, and re-offence outcome, both pre-warrant expiry and post-warrant expiry.

Intermediate outcome measures - Assessment battery. Table 5 displays pre-program and post-program self-report assessment change information on a variety of measures including

emotional regulation, loneliness, self-efficacy, rape and molestation beliefs[12]. More detailed information on mean scores (pre- and post-), t-test scores and Cohen's d are presented in Tables A5 and A6 in Appendix A. Notably, of the 33 WSOs who completed the pre-program assessment battery, only 27 completed the post-program assessment battery. T-tests therefore were based on comparing the 27 pre- and post-assessment batteries rather than the full 33.

Upon completion of the WSOP, participants were found to have increased emotional awareness and emotional regulation, as well as an increase in self-efficacy and a decrease in loneliness. These women also reported fewer rape-related and molestation-related cognitive distortions post-program completion. Interestingly, scores on difficulties in emotional regulation, difficulties with goal-directed behaviour, and lack of emotional clarity did not significantly decrease post-completion of the WSOP, although the results were in the right direction. Scores indicating impulse control difficulties significantly increased between pre- and post-assessment periods, the reasons for this are unclear. Women who completed the WSOP generally increased in rational problem solving and positive problem orientation and had decreased scores on carelessness, negative problem orientation, and avoidance style. Overall, these results are generally favourable of self-improvement upon completion of the WSOP.

[12] A power analyses was conducted to ensure there was adequate power to assess pre- and post-program change. Notably, there was limited statistical power due to the small sample size (which may have limited the significance of the statistical comparisons being conducted pre- and post-program). A post-hoc power analysis indicated that in order to obtain an effect size of .30, a sample size of 70 would be required.

Table 5

Changes in Assessment Measures' Scores from Pre- to Post-WSOP

Measures and Subscales	Change from pre- to post-program?	Increase or Decrease?
Difficulties in Emotional Regulation Scale		No change
Non-acceptance of emotional responses		No change
Difficulties with goal-directed behaviour		No change
Impulse control difficulties	✓	+
Lack of emotional awareness	✓	-
Limited emotional regulation	✓	-
Lack of emotional clarity		No change
UCLA Loneliness scale	✓	-
General self-efficacy scale	✓	+
Bumby rape scale	✓	-
Bumby molestation scale	✓	-
SPSI-R	✓	+
Positive Problem Orientation	✓	+
Negative Problem Orientation	✓	-
Rational Problem Solving	✓	+
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style	✓	-
Avoidance Style	✓	-

Note. ✓ = there was change in scores from pre- to post- assessment; -/+ = a negative sign indicates that scores decreased from pre- to post- assessment, whereas a positive sign indicates that scores increased from pre- to post-assessment

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA) results. To examine changes in the stage of change with program participation the URICA was administered pre- and post-program (Table 6). Prior to completing the WSOP, the majority of the women were in the contemplation stage of change (84.8%, $n = 28$); however, upon completion of the program, two thirds of the women were in the action stage of change (66.7%, $n = 18$). From pre- to post-program assessment, 11 women (40.7%) remained in the same stage of change, whereas 15 women (55.6%) increased one stage of change (from either pre-contemplation to contemplation stage or from contemplation to action stage). None of the women decreased in their stages of change. Further, scores on the action stage of change tended to increase from pre- to post-

assessment ($t(26) = -3.37$, $p = .002$, $d = .48$), whereas scores on the pre-contemplation stage of change tended to decrease ($t(26) = 2.15$, $p = .041$, $d = .30$; See Table A7, in Appendix A).

Table 6

URICA Stage Increase or Decrease Pre- to Post-Program

	Pre-program $n = 33$		Post-program $n = 27$	
Stage of Change	%	*n*	%	*n*
Pre-contemplation	3.0	1	0.0	0
Contemplation	84.8	28	33.3	9
Action	12.1	4	66.7	18
Maintenance	0.0	0	0.0	0

Note. Of the 33 women, only 27 completed both the pre- and post-assessment batteries.

Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR) results. Since the start of the WSOP, two different versions of the BIDR were administered to participants; a five item and a seven item questionnaire. With respect to scores on self-deception (the tendency to give self-reports that are honest but positively-biased), scores did not change significantly from pre-program assessment to post-program assessment (see Table A8, in Appendix A). Similarly, scores on impression management derived from the five-item questionnaire did not change significantly, however, scores derived from the seven-item questionnaire significantly increased from pre-program assessment. Additionally, impression management pre-program scores were not found to be significantly correlated to any pre-program measures' scores. In contrast, post-program impression management scores (7 item questionnaires) were found to be significantly correlated to post-program scores on the Bumby rape scale and the general self-efficacy scale (see Table A9, in Appendix A). This indicates that as impression management scores increased (i.e., faking good), self-efficacy scores also increased. Interestingly, as impression management scores increased, scores on Bumby's Rape Scale increased.

Participant feedback. After completing the WSOP and for each of the seven modules, participants were asked for their feedback (see Appendix B, Tables B1 to B12 for detailed results). Just over half of responding participants indicated that the program length was just right.

Notably, almost all participants reported that the WSOP and the facilitator successfully aided their understanding of the changes they needed to make. It is important to note that just under a quarter of the sample indicated that they felt uncomfortable sharing their personal experiences with the group.

The majority of participants rated the quality of the modules as good or excellent. For example, one participant indicated:

> This program is very helpful to me. I learned a lot from it, from being around bad people and in bad relationships… Now I know that I can get help, and be around good people. And now I have a voice. I'm on my healing path. I know who I am, I'm a very good and kind person. What got me here was being around controlling, abusive men. If I wasn't with that man in the first place I wouldn't be here. Because that's not who I am. I am a good person.

Generally, participants indicated that the modules met most or all of their needs, helped them deal more effectively with their problems that led them to crime, were easy to understand. One participant commented:

> I enjoyed this class very much, it was very helpful in understanding my problematic behaviour, high-risk situations and triggers. It helped me identify neutralizations and poor decisions in my offence path and how to recognize when I'm using them in the future and to stop negative thoughts and distorted thinking. Thank you very much.

In addition to the content of the modules, the majority of participants also indicated that their facilitator(s) was organized in running the program modules.

> It makes a big difference how it is taught, presented and [my facilitator] did an awesome job. We always ask questions if unsure and our teacher is open to any suggestions. I think for myself communication is a skill. It is not just talking but use it in a healthy way and not hurting someone's feelings. Nothing should be changed in this module.

Overall, results indicate participant satisfaction with the content, set-up, and structure of the modules as well as with their facilitator(s). Some areas of improvement suggested were related to creating a more comfortable space for personal sharing and increasing group cohesion.

Pre-WED returns to custody for WSOP subsample. As indicated previously, two outcomes were assessed in the current study: 1) returns to custody prior to warrant expiry, and 2) any new provincial or federal warrant of committal after the previous federal sentence has expired assessed through a review of CPIC files. Results indicated that of the 40 WSOs who had completed the WSOP, 12 had not yet been released or were past their warrant expiry. As such, information pertaining to any return to federal custody before warrant expiry is based on 28 WSOs. The average follow-up period for this subsample was 12.75 months and ranged from 4 to 26 months. Over half (54%) of these women were on statutory release and the remainder were either on day or full parole. Overall, 3 WSOs (10.7%) returned to custody. All of these women returned to custody without an offence. For these women, the average follow-up time was 9 months and ranged from 6 to 13 months.

Post-WED recidivism outcomes for WSOP subsample. We examined rates of new convictions following warrant expiry for the 21 women (52.5%) who had CPIC information available. The average follow-up time between WED and either the CPIC extraction date (February 8th, 2018) or the date of new provincial or federal offence (depending on which came first) was 22 months and ranged from 1 to 58 months. Overall, one woman recidivated. This offence was sexual in nature and occurred one-month post-warrant expiry resulting in a custodial sentence. Due to the low base rates in re-offending and the small sample size, we cannot meaningfully compare the recidivism rates of this subsample to the larger population of WSOs from Part I.

Discussion

The goals of the current study were twofold: (1) to examine the profiles of all federally-incarcerated women sex offenders (WSOs) between the years 2000 and 2017, and (2) to assess the effectiveness of the Women Sex Offender Program (WSOP) with respect to participant change in skills and attitudes, participant satisfaction, and rates of recidivism on release. Consistent with past findings (e.g., Allenby et al., 2012; Nathan & Ward, 2002; Wijkman, Bijleveld, & Hendricks, 2010) results indicated that, WSOs are between the ages of 30 and 49 years old, White, under-educated, and have high-need in the family/marital and personal/emotional need domains. Rates of reoffending was consistent with past studies (e.g., Cortoni et al., 2010), with 2.8% of all WSOs committing a new sexual offence and 8.3% committing a new violent offence post-warrant expiry.

WSOP participants demonstrated significant treatment gains including increased self-efficacy, problem-solving skills, and problem orientation, as well as decreased rape and molestation cognitive distortions, loneliness, carelessness, and avoidance styles. Participants indicated that they were satisfied with the WSOP modules, content, structure, and facilitators. Because offender base rates of recidivism were low, we could not compare offender recidivism for program completers and non-completers.

Women Who Sexually Offend

This updated profile of WSOs provides further evidence of the kinds of needs that should be targeted in interventions. Specifically, relative to the general women offender population, WSOs tend to display higher need in the family/marital domain and the personal/emotional domain, and less (although still substantial) need in the substance use, community functioning, and associates domains (Stewart et al., 2017). This includes issues indicative of self-regulation problems such as problems with identifying consequences of their actions, coping and resolving conflicts, and difficulties solving interpersonal problems, which have been previously noted by other researchers (e.g., Elliot et al., 2010; Gannon & Rose, 2008). As noted in previous studies of WSOs in other constituencies (Gillespie et al., 2015; Levenson et al., 2015; Nathan & Ward, 2002), childhood maltreatment was common among the current sample of WSOs with over 50% of the sample having experienced some form of aversive childhood event although these rates of childhood abuse were similar those found in the federally sentenced women offender population

(see Stewart et al., 2017 for more details). Additionally, a higher proportion of WSO's presented with high-needs overall (68.5%) in comparison to the general population of women offenders (58.9%, Stewart et al., 2017).

It is important to examine the profile, particularly the criminogenic need factors, of WSOs for several reasons. First, identifying the unique needs of this population can inform treatment development. Currently, within CSC the WSOP (revised in 2009) contains several modules designed to address personal and emotional needs, cognitive distortions, past childhood experiences, and decision-making. Identifying the specific need and responsivity factors for WSOs can aid program facilitators, psychologists, and counsellors when working with these women to better understand their unique life situations and issues that may affect their response to interventions and other rehabilitation efforts. Additionally, this information can also be useful when considering future revisions to the WSOP. Second, identifying the needs and characteristics of WSOs can assist in the development of typologies of WSOs which may be useful for directing more individualized interventions (see Wanamaker et al., 2018). Recognizing the differences in offending patterns, backgrounds, and need factors can assist in the case management of offenders with this history by allowing case workers to recognize the signs of relapse and thereby intervene early.

Pre-WED returns to custody and post-WED recidivism. Fifteen percent of WSOs who were released into the community prior to their warrant expiry date were revoked. In the longer term follow-up we found that 18% of WSO's who had reached their warrant expiry date were reconvicted with a new offence. These results are similar to a CSC study indicating that sex offenders generally have lower rates of recidivism than non-sexual offenders (Stewart et al., 2016), and to studies looking specifically at WSOs (Cortoni et al., 2010; Sandler & Freeman, 2009). Future research using larger sample sizes of WSO's should compare long-term outcomes such as revocations and reconvictions after warrant expiry.

Rates of reoffending for women who completed the WSOP (including those with successful completion or attended all sessions) were somewhat lower than for the whole WSO population, although the differences were not significant. Of the 28 WSOs who completed the WSOP and were released, 10.7% returned to custody pre-warrant expiry, similar to past research for the population of sex offenders in CSC (i.e., Stewart et al., 2016) and slightly less than the overall sample of WSOs described previously. However, women who completed the WSOP and

returned to custody had remained in the community for longer periods of time than the general population of released WSOs (despite similar rates of returns to custody)

In addition, the participants' attitudes and skills improved based on the results of the post-assessment battery. The battery of assessments mapped directly onto the various modules of the WSOP, including cognitive distortions, emotional management, relationships and communication, goal attainment, self-esteem and well-being. Upon completion of the WSOP, WSOs reported less loneliness and fewer cognitive distortions around rape and molestation. It is, however, important to note that research on the inappropriate sexual interests of women is not developed and the results to date have demonstrated mixed findings regarding the relationship between cognitive distortions and women's sexual offending (Gannon & Cortoni, 2010).

Post treatment, women reported increased self-efficacy and problem-solving skills. However, scores on difficulties in emotion regulation, difficulties with goal-directed behavior, and lack of emotional clarity did not meaningfully decrease upon completion of the WSOP, although scores were in the right direction. This may be due to insufficient power in identifying a small effect, given the small sample size. Notably, impulse control difficulties were found to significantly increase from pre- to post-program; the reason for this finding is unclear. Possibly more intensive intervention is needed focusing on problems in impulse control given that this was a major concern for many of the women in the sample. On the other hand, the decrease could be an artifact of the women's increase self-awareness of the problem as a result of program participant.

There was a positive correlation between impression management and self-efficacy. These results may indicate that these women were 'faking" the extent of their self-efficacy; however, research has indicated that impression management measures should be interpreted with caution among offender samples (Mills & Kroner, 2006).

Importantly, the women indicated a high level of satisfaction with the content and structure of the WSOP modules as well as with the facilitators of the program. However, just under a quarter of the sample indicated some level of discomfort when sharing their personal experiences with the group. Perhaps some areas of improvement may include increasing group cohesion to harbour feelings of a safe and non-judgemental group environment. Research indicates that assessing a participant's experience is important as it can identify areas of improvement as well as enhance outcomes and use of resources (LaVela & Gallan, 2014).

Limitations and Future Research

This research has several limitations that should be noted. First, the sample assessing WSOP outcome was quite small and had low base rates of re-offending. As such, it was not possible to compare long-term program outcomes with a non-treatment group or to compare outcomes of program completers to non-completers. The current study was also unable to determine how immediate outcomes such as offender change in skills and attitudes influenced reoffending patterns. Further research should also consider how the various typologies of WSOs identified in CSC research (see Wanamaker et al., 2018) differ in immediate and long-term outcomes. Future research should continue to follow women who complete the WSOP in order to assess offender outcome among a larger sample of sex offenders.

Related to the limitations due to sample size, a third limitation is lack of statistical power. A power analysis indicated that there was poor power when detecting a small effect size (due to the limited sample size). A fourth limitation to the study is the lack of comparison group. The results therefore are descriptive in nature. Further research is required using a larger sample size and a comparison group (e.g., male sex offenders, non-sexual women offenders).

Finally, it should be noted that the population of federally sentenced women in Canada is generally a high risk group with histories of serious offending. The profile provided in this study may not be representative of women sexual offenders who serving lesser or non-custodial sentences.

Conclusions

This research described the needs of a unique subpopulation of women under federal jurisdiction in Canada and examined the benefit of an intervention designed specifically to address women's sexual offending. Given the small numbers of federally sentenced women sex offenders and their generally low base rates of reoffending, outcome studies assessing recidivism reduction related to interventions are challenging to conduct. Several lines of evidence, however, did point to gains related to program participation. Future research with a larger sample size should examine other methods of assessing outcomes such as comparing program completers to non-completers and to those who partially completed the program.

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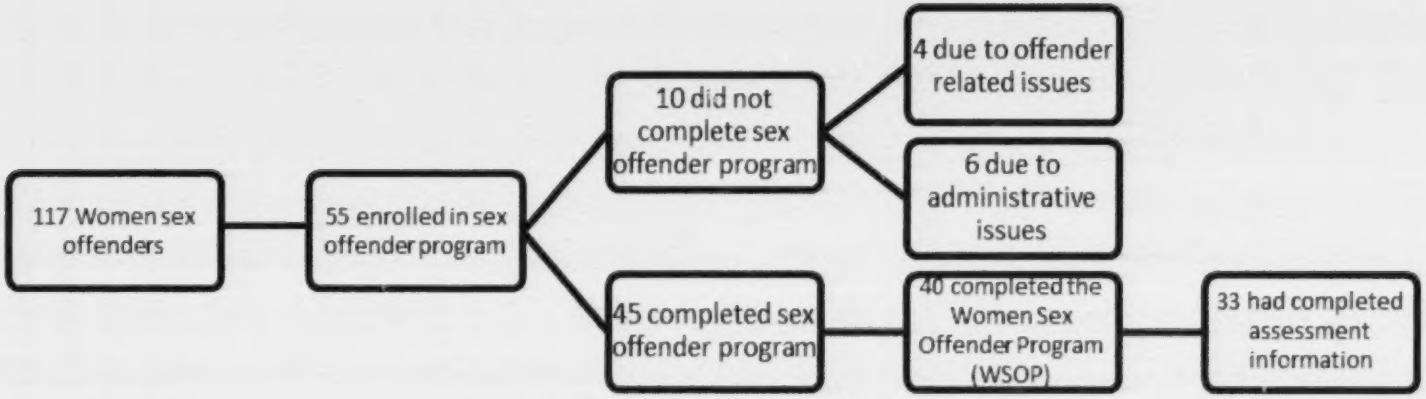
Appendix A: Supplementary Results

Figure A1. How sample size reduced from 117 to 33 WSOs.


117 Women sex offenders
55 enrolled in sex offender program
10 did not complete sex offender program
4 due to offender related issues
6 due to administrative issues
45 completed sex offender program
40 completed the Women Sex Offender Program (WSOP)
33 had completed assessment information

Note. Offender-related reasons = pending suspension, suspended, withdrawn, or incomplete. Administrative issues = paroled, transferred, program cancelled, released, assignment transferred, warrant expiry date reached. Four of the women who failed to complete the program initially, completed the sex offender program at a later date.

Table A1

Dynamic Factor Intake Assessment (DFIA) Need Domain Ratings at Intake

Need Domain	**Percent (*n*)**
Community Functioning	
Asset or No	77.2 (27)
Some or Considerable	22.8 (8)
Family/Marital	
Asset or No	20.0 (7)
Some or Considerable	80.0 (28)
Substance Use	
No	62.9 (22)
Some or Considerable	37.1 (13)
Personal/Emotional[1]	
Considerable	91.4 (32)
Attitudes	
Asset or No	60.0 (21)
Some or Considerable	40.0 (14)
Employment/Education	
Asset or No	40.0 (14)
Some or Considerable	60.0 (21)
Associates	
Asset or No	68.6 (24)
Some or Considerable	31.4 (11)

Note. $N = 35$. This table displays the distribution of WSOs who have a completed DFIA ($n = 35$, 29.9%). Each of the seven domains is either described as an asset (i.e., history of positive behaviour that will contribute to offender reintegration), having no current difficulty, some difficulty, or considerable difficulty. It is important to note that six WSOs are missing a DFIA / DFIA-R assessment and one WSO had a compressed offender intake assessment (COIA). [1]Personal/Emotional domain – only 8.6% of the sample did not demonstrate considerable need in this domain; as such, only those who demonstrated considerable need were reported in the table.

Table A2

Dynamic Factor Intake Assessment - Revised (DFIA-R) Need Domain Ratings at Intake Comparing WSOs to the Overall Federally-Incarcerated Women Offender Population

	Sex offenders (n = 76)	**All women (N = 1, 368)**
Need Domain	**Percent (n)**	**Percent (n)**
Community Functioning		
Asset or No	42.1 (32)	37.3 (510)
Low	26.3 (20)	21.4 (293)
Mod or High	31.6 (24)	41.3 (565)
Family/Marital		
Asset or No	11.8 (9)	23.0 (314)
Low	7.9 (6)	14.6 (200)
Mod or High	80.3 (61)	62.4 (854)
Substance Use		
No	40.8 (31)	20.0 (274)
Low	17.1 (13)	5.6 (77)
Mod or High	42.1 (32)	74.5 (1019)
Personal/Emotional[1]		
No	0 (0)	4.3 (59)
Low or Mod	21.1 (16)	42.0 (575)
High	78.9 (60)	53.7 (735)
Attitudes		
Asset or No	27.6 (21)	34.9 (477)
Low	19.7 (15)	15.6 (214)
Mod or High	52.6 (40)	49.5 (677)
Employment/Education		
Asset or No	23.7 (18)	15.8 (216)
Low	23.7 (18)	21.1 (289)
Mod or High	52.6 (40)	63.1 (863)
Associates		
Asset or No	42.1 (32)	17.6 (241)
Low	14.5 (11)	12.5 (171)
Mod or High	43.4 (33)	69.9 (956)

Note. N = 76. This table describes the distributions of WSOs who have a completed DFIA-R (n = 76, 65.0%). Similarly, for the DFIA-R, each of the seven domains were assessed as either an asset to community adjustment, requires no immediate need, a low-need for improvement, a moderate-need for improvement, or a high-need for improvement. [1]Personal/Emotional domain is separated into Low or Mod, and High (in comparison to the other domains separated by Low, and Mod or High) due to the low number of women who fall into the Mod and Low categories.

Table A3

Most Prevalent Personal/Emotional Need Indicators at Intake

Need Indicator[a]	Percent (*n*)
DFIA and DFIA-R combined indicators (*n* = 110)	
Difficulty solving interpersonal problems	78.9 (86)
Limited assertion skills	73.4 (80)
Difficulty coping with stress	77.1 (84)
Unaware of consequences / unable to link consequences to actions	79.8 (87)
Inability to generate choices	79.8 (87)
Limited empathy skills	60.6 (66)
Inability to recognize problems	71.6 (78)
Problematic or deviant sexual attitudes	60.6 (66)

Note. $N = 109$. [a]Combined results form the DFIA ($n = 35$) and the DFIA-R ($n = 76$).

Table A4

Most Prevalent Family/Marital Need Indicators at Intake

Need Indicator[a]	Percent (*n*)
DFIA and DFIA-R combined indicators (*n* = 110)	
Negative or dysfunctional parental relationships during childhood	51.8 (57)
Problematic intimate relations / sexual problems affect relationship	80.9 (89)
Victims of spousal abuse	71.8 (79)
DFIA-R indicators ($n = 75$)	
History of abuse	52.0 (39)
Difficulties handling parenting responsibilities	64.0 (48)
Formal investigations of child abuse and neglect	61.3 (46)

Note. [a]Combined results form the DFIA ($n = 35$) and the DFIA-R ($n = 76$).

Table A5

Pre- to Post-Program Differences in Assessment Measures for WSOP

Measures and Subscales	Pre-program		Post-program				
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	*d*
Difficulties in Emotional Regulation Scale	75.41	16.73	70.48	14.90	1.40	.173	.49
Non-acceptance of emotional responses	12.19	5.76	9.56	3.95	2.00	.056	.74
Difficulties with goal-directed behaviour	13.22	4.65	12.44	3.53	0.86	.397	.33
Impulse control difficulties	20.11	6.00	22.33	7.50	-2.76	.010	.33
Lack of emotional awareness	15.89	6.00	13.67	7.50	2.76	.010	.33
Limited emotional regulation	17.63	5.92	14.37	4.45	2.67	.013	.75
Lack of emotional clarity	12.26	3.16	11.78	2.94	0.69	.469	.30
UCLA Loneliness scale	53.56	8.17	50.19	8.25	3.18	.004	.45
General self-efficacy scale	27.96	6.22	31.89	5.24	-3.55	.002	.68
Bumby rape scale	52.04	10.83	44.52	9.40	2.89	.008	.59
Bumby molestation scale	50.11	8.67	45.56	6.99	3.50	.002	.53

Note. *M* = mean, *SD* = standard deviation, *t* = t-test, *d* = Cohen's d; Although pre-assessment information was complete for 33 participants, t-test results were computed based on participants who had both the pre-assessment and post-assessment completed ($df = 26$). Cohen's d value of .20 is considered small, .50 considered medium, and .80 considered large (Cohen, 1988).

Table A6

Pre- to Post-Program Differences in Standardized Social Problem Solving Inventory-Revised (SPSI-R) Scores for WSOP

Measure and Subscales	Pre-program		Post-program					
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*df*	*p*	*d*
SPSI-R	99.14	17.56	109.19	21.03	-3.11	20	.005	.52
Positive Problem Orientation	101.05	15.83	108.05	16.88	-3.27	19	.004	.43
Negative Problem Orientation	97.33	13.54	89.52	11.36	3.07	20	.006	.62
Rational Problem Solving	97.57	19.21	110.10	20.43	-3.21	20	.004	.63
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style	102.43	13.03	92.81	18.89	3.11	20	.006	.59
Avoidance Style	98.52	12.01	90.35	13.66	2.62	16	.019	.64

Note. Due to missing information on many of the items or age, the results for each subscale are based on a different number of women (range: 17 to 21 women). Results are based on a standardized score for each of the subscales and total score of the SPSI-R. *M* = mean, *SD* = standard deviation, *t* = t-test, *df* = degrees of freedom, *d* = Cohen's d. Cohen's d value of .20 is considered small, .50 considered medium, and .80 considered large (Cohen, 1988).

Table A7

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA): Pre- and Post-Test Results

Stage of Change	Pre-program		Post-program				
	M	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*	*d*
Pre-contemplation	1.82	.65	1.63	.52	2.15	.041	.30
Contemplation	4.31	.64	4.17	.55	1.54	.136	.38
Action	4.23	.49	4.47	.45	-3.37	.002	.48
Maintenance	3.12	.71	2.94	.77	1.53	.138	.41
Readiness to change score	9.83	2.23	9.95	1.85	-.51	.615	.07

Note. t-test results were computed based on participants who had both the pre-assessment and post-assessment completed (*df* = 26). Cohen's d value of .20 is considered small, .50 considered medium, and .80 considered large (Cohen, 1988).

Table A8

Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR): Pre- and Post-Test Results

	Pre-program		Post-program			
BIDR	*M*	*SD*	*M*	*SD*	*t*	*p*
Self-deception (5 item)	3.89	2.72	4.44	3.29	-.85	.407
Self-deception (7 item)	5.89	2.42	6.67	4.15	-.77	.464
Impression management (5 item)	5.61	5.56	5.33	3.05	.27	.407
Impression management (7 item)	6.89	2.76	9.56	4.13	-2.44	.041

Note. t-test results were computed based on participants who had both the pre-assessment and post-assessment completed (total $df = 26$).

Table A9

Correlations among Impression Management Scores and Additional Measures

Measures	BMS[1]	BRS[2]	DERS[3]	GSE[4]	SPSI[5]	UCLA[6]
Pre-program assessment						
Impression management (5 item)	.184	.168	-.168	-.203	.153	.111
Impression management (7 item)	-.496	-.529	.049	.596	.304	-.115
Post-program assessment						
Impression management (5 items)	.019	-.034	-.100	.146	.156	.138
Impression management (7 items)	.317	.674*	-.166	.893**	.280	-.122

Note. [1]BMS = Bumby Molestation Scale; [2]BRS = Bumby Rape Scale; [3]DERS = Difficulty in Emotion Regulation Scale; [4]GSE = General Self-Efficacy Scale; [5]SPSI = Social Problem Solving Inventory Revised; [6]UCLA = Revised UCLA Loneliness Scale. Impression management 5-item questionnaire $n = 23$; Impression management 7-item questionnaire $n = 10$. *$p < .05$, **$p < .01$

Appendix B: Participant Feedback Results

Table B1

Post-Program Participant Feedback - Group Experience

	Rating			
	1 Poor	2 Fair	3 Good	4 Excellent
Question	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
How comfortable did you feel talking about your personal experiences in the group?	13.0 (3)	8.7 (2)	39.1 (9)	39.1 (9)
How well did the group work together to achieve program goals?	(0)	0.0 (0)	26.1 (6)	73.9 (17)
How well did the facilitator(s) respond to your individual needs and goals?	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	12.0 (3)	84.0 (21)
How useful was the feedback you received from the facilitator(s) and the other group members?	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	8.0 (2)	88.0 (22)
To what extent did the facilitator(s) show genuine concern for you?	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	8.0 (2)	88.0 (22)
How confident were you in the facilitator(s)' ability to help you meet your program goals?	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	8.0 (2)	88.0 (22)
How successful was the program in helping you understand the changes you need to make?	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	8.0 (2)	92.0 (23)

Note. Rating of 1 = poor (i.e., uncomfortable, not useful, unresponsive, unsuccessful); Rating of 4 = good (i.e., comfortable, useful, successful). *N* ranged from 23 to 25 per question.

Table B2

Program Module Participant Feedback – Overall Quality of Module

How would you rate the overall quality of the module you have just finished?	Rating			
	1 Poor	2 Fair	3 Good	4 Excellent
	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Module 1: Context of offending	3.6 (1)	3.6 (1)	35.7 (10)	57.1 (16)
Module 2: Personal standards & beliefs	3.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	29.2 (7)	66.7 (16)
Module 3: Emotion management	4.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	37.5 (9)	58.3 (14)
Module 4: Sexuality	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	41.7 (10)	54.2 (13)
Module 5: Communication	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	23.8 (5)	76.2 (16)
Module 6: Relationships	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	14.3 (3)	81.0 (17)
Module 7: Community functioning	0.0 (0)	5.0 (1)	35.0 (7)	60.0 (12)

Note. *N* ranged from 20 to 28 (depending on module).

Table B3

Program Module Participant Feedback – Module Meets Needs

To what extent has the module met your needs?	Rating			
	1 None	2 Some	3 Most	4 All
	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Module 1: Context of offending	3.6 (1)	10.7 (3)	53.6 (15)	32.1 (9)
Module 2: Personal standards & beliefs	4.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	41.7 (10)	54.2 (13)
Module 3: Emotion management	4.2 (1)	4.2 (1)	41.7 (10)	50.0 (12)
Module 4: Sexuality	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	45.8 (11)	50.0 (12)
Module 5: Communication	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	42.9 (9)	52.4 (11)
Module 6: Relationships	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	19.0 (4)	76.2 (16)
Module 7: Community functioning	5.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (4)	75.0 (15)

Note. *N* ranged from 20 to 28 (depending on module).

Table B4

Program Module Participant Feedback – Effectively Deal with Problems

Has the module helped you to deal more effectively with the problems that led to your crime(s)?	Rating			
	1 Made it worse	2 Did not help	3 Somewhat helped	4 Helped a great deal
	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Module 1: Context of offending	0.0 (0)	7.1 (2)	42.9 (12)	50.0 (14)
Module 2: Personal standards & beliefs	0.0 (0)	8.3 (2)	33.3 (8)	58.3 (14)
Module 3: Emotion management	0.0 (0)	8.3 (2)	25.0 (6)	66.7 (16)
Module 4: Sexuality	0.0 (0)	12.5 (3)	25.0 (6)	62.5 (15)
Module 5: Communication	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	28.6 (6)	66.7 (14)
Module 6: Relationships	4.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	19.0 (4)	76.2 (16)
Module 7: Community functioning	0.0 (0)	5.0 (1)	20.0 (4)	75.0 (15)

Note. *N* ranged from 20 to 28 (depending on module).

Table B5

Program Module Participant Feedback Easy to Understand

Was the information in the module presented in a way that was easy to understand?	Rating			
	1 All hard to understand	2 Most hard to understand	3 Most easy to understand	4 Very easy to understand
	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Module 1: Context of offending	0.0 (0)	3.6 (1)	32.1 (9)	64.3 (18)
Module 2: Personal standards & beliefs	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	37.5 (9)	62.5 (15)
Module 3: Emotion management	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	33.3 (8)	62.5 (15)
Module 4: Sexuality	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (6)	75.0 (18)
Module 5: Communication	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	19.0 (4)	81.0 (17)
Module 6: Relationships	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	28.6 (6)	71.4 (15)
Module 7: Community functioning	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (4)	80.0 (16)

Note. *N* ranged from 20 to 28 (depending on module).

Table B6

Program Module Participant Feedback – Recommend to a Friend

Would you recommend this module to a friend with problems similar to yours?	Rating			
	1 Definitely not	2 I don't think so	3 Yes, I think so	4 Yes, definitely
	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Module 1: Context of offending	7.1 (2)	3.6 (1)	14.3 (4)	60.7 (17)
Module 2: Personal standards & beliefs	7.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (4)	66.7 (16)
Module 3: Emotion management	4.2 (1)	4.2 (1)	25.0 (6)	58.3 (14)
Module 4: Sexuality	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	25.0 (6)	70.8 (17)
Module 5: Communication	0.0 (0)	9.5 (2)	19.0 (4)	71.4 (15)
Module 6: Relationships	4.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	19.0 (4)	76.2 (16)
Module 7: Community functioning	5.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	35.0 (7)	60.0 (12)

Note. N ranged from 20 to 25 (depending on module). Percentages for each module may not add up to 100% due to missing responses.

Table B7

Program Module Participant Feedback – Satisfaction

In general, how satisfied are you with the module?	Rating			
	1 Very dissatisfied	2 Somewhat dissatisfied	3 Mostly satisfied	4 Very satisfied
	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Module 1: Context of offending	0.0 (0)	7.1 (2)	17.9 (5)	64.3 (18)
Module 2: Personal standards & beliefs	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	20.8 (5)	66.7 (16)
Module 3: Emotion management	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	25.0 (6)	62.5 (15)
Module 4: Sexuality	0.0 (0)	8.3 (2)	29.2 (7)	62.5 (15)
Module 5: Communication	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	33.3 (7)	61.9 (13)
Module 6: Relationships	4.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	28.6 (6)	66.7 (14)
Module 7: Community functioning	5.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (5)	70.0 (14)

Note. N ranged from 20 to 25 (depending on module). Percentages for each module may not add up to 100% due to missing responses.

Table B8

Program Module Participant Feedback – Goals were Clear and Made Sense

The goals of the sessions were clear and made sense?	Rating			
	1 None were clear	2 A few were clear	3 Most were clear	4 Almost all were clear
	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Module 1: Context of offending	0.0 (0)	3.6 (1)	32.1 (9)	53.6 (15)
Module 2: Personal standards & beliefs	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	37.5 (9)	54.2 (13)
Module 3: Emotion management	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (8)	58.3 (14)
Module 4: Sexuality	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	25.0 (6)	70.8 (17)
Module 5: Communication	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	14.3 (3)	85.7 (18)
Module 6: Relationships	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	19.0 (4)	76.2 (16)
Module 7: Community functioning	5.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (2)	85.0 (17)

Note. N ranged from 20 to 25 (depending on module). Percentages for each module may not add up to 100% due to missing responses.

Table B9

Program Module Participant Feedback – Information was Useful

The information in the sessions was useful and important to me	Rating			
	1 None	2 A few	3 Most	4 Almost all
	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Module 1: Context of offending	0.0 (0)	10.7 (3)	21.4 (6)	57.1 (16)
Module 2: Personal standards & beliefs	0.0 (0)	12.5 (3)	25.0 (6)	54.2 (13)
Module 3: Emotion management	0.0 (0)	8.3 (2)	16.7 (4)	66.7 (16)
Module 4: Sexuality	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	33.3 (8)	62.5 (15)
Module 5: Communication	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	19.0 (4)	76.2 (16)
Module 6: Relationships	4.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	23.8 (5)	71.4 (15)
Module 7: Community functioning	5.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	15.0 (3)	80.0 (16)

Note. N ranged from 20 to 25 (depending on module). Percentages for each module may not add up to 100% due to missing responses.

Table B10

Program Module Participant Feedback – Group Activities

To what extent did the group activities help you to learn?	Rating			
	1 Not at all	2 Minimally	3 Somewhat	4 Considerably
	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Module 1: Context of offending	3.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	10.7 (3)	60.7 (17)
Module 2: Personal standards & beliefs	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	29.2 (7)	54.2 (13)
Module 3: Emotion management	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	16.7 (4)	62.5 (15)
Module 4: Sexuality	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	20.8 (5)	70.8 (17)
Module 5: Communication	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	23.8 (5)	71.4 (15)
Module 6: Relationships	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	23.8 (5)	66.7 (14)
Module 7: Community functioning	5.0 (1)	5.0 (1)	20.0 (4)	65.0 (13)

Note. N ranged from 20 to 25 (depending on module). Percentages for each module may not add up to 100% due to missing responses.

Table B11

Program Module Participant Feedback – Practice Sessions

How useful were the practice sessions in helping you to understand your problems and to change your behaviour?	Rating			
	1 None were helpful	2 A few were helpful	3 Most were helpful	4 All were helpful
	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Module 1: Context of offending	3.6 (1)	10.7 (3)	17.9 (5)	57.1 (16)
Module 2: Personal standards & beliefs	0.0 (0)	8.3 (2)	33.3 (8)	50.0 (12)
Module 3: Emotion management	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	29.2 (7)	58.3 (14)
Module 4: Sexuality	0.0 (0)	8.3 (2)	16.7 (4)	75.0 (18)
Module 5: Communication	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	9.5 (2)	85.7 (18)
Module 6: Relationships	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	23.8 (5)	71.4 (15)
Module 7: Community functioning	5.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (5)	70.0 (14)

Note. N ranged from 20 to 25 (depending on module). Percentages for each module may not add up to 100% due to missing responses.

Table B12

Program Module Participant Feedback – Facilitator Organization

Overall, how organized was/were the facilitator(s) in running the program?	Rating			
	1 Very disorganized	2 Somewhat disorganized	3 Mostly well organized	4 Very well organized
	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Module 1: Context of offending	0.0 (0)	7.1 (2)	3.6 (1)	89.3 (25)
Module 2: Personal standards & beliefs	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	8.3 (2)	83.3 (20)
Module 3: Emotion management	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	12.5 (3)	83.3 (20)
Module 4: Sexuality	0.0 (0)	4.2 (1)	4.2 (1)	91.7 (22)
Module 5: Communication	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	4.8 (1)	90.5 (19)
Module 6: Relationships	0.0 (0)	4.8 (1)	9.5 (2)	85.7 (18)
Module 7: Community functioning	5.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (2)	85.0 (17)

Note. N ranged from 20 to 28 (depending on module). Percentages for each module may not add up to 100% due to missing responses.